

SWE

5. Pleasing to the eye.
Heav'n blest thee!
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not salt.
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltiness and maketh the water sweeter; this may be by adhesion.
The fails drop with rain, *Bacon's Natural History.*
7. Not four.
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
- Time changeth fruits from more sour to more sweet; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more sweet to more sour. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon.*
- When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a sweet one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*
8. Mild; soft; gentle.
Let me report to him
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakespeare.*
The Pelicades shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*
Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,
No sweeter look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*
9. Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*
Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or sweeter air could boast. *Dryden's Æneid.*
10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.
- SWEET. *n. f.*
1. Sweetness; something pleasing.
Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all sweets met here! *Ben. Johnson.*
- Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets! *Milton.*
Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Now since the Larian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*
We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it
extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our
cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*
- Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn. *Prior.*
2. A word of endearment.
Sweet! leave me here a while
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore frowns my sweet?
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A perfume.
As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musick or civet we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
- Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft fourth-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*
- SWEETBREAD. *n. f.* The pancreas of the calf.
Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as
veal, pullets, or sweetbreads. *Harvey on Consumption.*
Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the fides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*
When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweet-
heart the butler loves a sweetbread. *Swift.*
- SWEETBRIAR. *n. f.* [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub.
For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cor-
dian-tree in blossom, and sweetbriar. *Bacon.*
- SWEETBROOM. *n. f.* An herb. *Singworth.*
- SWEETCICELY. *n. f.* [Myrrhis] A plant.
The characters are; it is an umbelliferous plant, with a
rose-shaped flower, consisting of several unequal petals or
flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and rest upon the em-
palement, which turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds re-
sembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one side, but
plain on the other. *Miller.*

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- TO SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from sweet.]
1. To make sweet.
The world the garden is; she is the flow'r
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*
Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Ara-
bia will not sweeten this little hand. *Shakespeare.*
Give me an ounce of civet to sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- With fairest flow'rs Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind.
All kindresses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of
fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them
all, but is not changed or sweetened by them. *South's Sermon.*
3. To make less painful.
She the sweetness of my heart, even sweetens the death
which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*
Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will sweeten with her charms. *Dryden.*
Interest of state and change of circumstances may have
sweetened these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions
are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*
Thy mercy sweet'nd ev'ry soil,
Made ev'ry region please;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile.
These lessons may be gilt and sweetened as we order pills
and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*
5. To make grateful or pleasing.
I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
6. To soften; to make delicate.
Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength
he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and
shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that
they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
- TO SWEETEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.
Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will
sweeten hastily. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SWEETENER. *n. f.* [from sweeten.]
1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.
But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a sweetener by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*
Those softeners, sweeteners, and compounders, shake their
heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*
2. That which tempers acrimony.
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells are
prescribed as sweeteners of any sharp humours. *Temple.*
- SWEETHEART. *n. f.* [sweet and heart.] A lover or mistress.
Mistress retire yourself
Into some covert; take your sweethearts
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare.*
Sweetheart, you are now in an excellent good temperality,
and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakespeare.*
One thing, Sweetheart, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had new-
ly parted with her sweetheart. *L'Estrange.*
Pry the, sweetheart, how go matters in the house where
thou hast been? *L'Estrange.*
- She interprets all your dreams for thee,
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And fees a sweetheart in the sacrifice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- SWEETING. *n. f.* [from sweet.]
1. A sweet luscious apple.
A child will chuse a sweetening because it is presently fair and
pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard
and sour. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
2. A word of endearment.
Trip no further, pretty sweetening;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEETISH. *adj.* [from sweet.] Somewhat sweet.
They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally, which abound-
ed with an exceeding quantity of sweetish chyle. *Floyer.*
- SWEETLY. *adv.* [from sweet.] In a sweet manner; with sweet-
ness.
The best wine for my beloved goeth down sweetly. *Cont.*
He bore his great commission in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*
No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*
- SWEETMEAT. *n. f.* [sweet and meat.] Delicacies made of
fruits preserved with sugar. *Mopla.*

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- Mopla, as glad as of sweetmeats to go of such an errand,
quickly returned. *Sidney.*
- Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and dainties, and sweetmeats to digest. *Dryden.*
There was plenty, but the dishes were ill fort'd; whole
pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women, but little solid
meat for men. *Dryden.*
- Make your transparent sweetmeats truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*
If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his
quiet by giving him a less unwholesome sweetmeat: this may preserve
his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*
At a lord mayor's feast, the sweetmeats do not make their
appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*
- They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to
bring any presents of toys or sweetmeats. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SWEETNESS. *n. f.* [from sweet.] The quality of being sweet
in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; delici-
ousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of man-
ners; mildness of aspect.
She the sweetness of my heart, even sweetening the death
which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*
The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is
fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a wo-
man, to the sweetness of a young babe. *Ascham.*
O our lives sweetens!
- That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet
smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have
in themselves some sweetness, which the gentle dew of the rain-
bow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
- Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetness not to be express in prose. *Roscommon.*
Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distin-
ction to be made in sweetness; as in that of sugar and that of
honey. *Dryden.*
- This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its sweetness. *Addison.*
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;
And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*
A man of good education, excellent understanding, and
exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty
and a most amiable sweetness of temper. *Swift.*
- SWEETWILLIAM. *n. f.* Plants. They are a species of gilli-
flower. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]
- SWEETWILLOW. *n. f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.
The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath
male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves;
are naked, and grow in a longish spike: the fruit, which is
produced in separate trees, is of a conical figure, and squa-
mose, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*
- TO SWEETEN. *v. n.* Participle pass. *swollen.* [Jepellan, Sax. *swellen*,
Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.
Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd his flood,
A gentle swelling and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To tumify by obstruction.
But strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,
The meer despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so
that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet swollen not.
Nehem. ix. 21.
- Swollen is his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*
3. To be exasperated.
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look big.
Here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*
Pelus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their swelling and gigantic words. *Roscommon.*
5. To protuberate.
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, swelling out
in a high wall. *Isa. xxx. 13.*
6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.
In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet swollen not into state. *Dryden.*
7. To be inflated with anger.
I will help every one from him that swelled against him, and
will let him rest. *Psalms xii. 6.*
- We have made peace of enmity
Between these swelling wrong incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakespeare.*

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8. To grow upon the view.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene. *Shakespeare.*
It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.
- Your youth admires
The throws and swellings of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*
Immoderate valour swells into a fault. *Addison's Cato.*
- TO SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who swell those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*
2. To aggravate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put
to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
3. To raise to arrogance.
All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes,
which have usually attended kingdoms swollen with long plenty,
pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*
- SWELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.
The swan's down-feather
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The king of men, swollen with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*
- SWELLING. *n. f.* [from swell.]
1. Morbid tumour.
2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many
cavities and swellings, which how shallow soever do a little vary
the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Effort for a vent.
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing
and keeping down the swellings of his grief. *Tatler.*
- TO SWELL. *v. n.* To puff in swelt, if that be the meaning.
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body swelt. *Fa. Queen.*
- TO SWELLER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from
swell.]
1. To be pained with heat.
If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies swelter,
To an other hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*
- TO SWELTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.
Some would always have long nights and short days; others
again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched
and sweltered with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal
December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermon.*
- SWELTRY. *adj.* [from swelter.] Suffocating with heat.
SWELT. The participle and preterite of *swelt.*
- TO SWERT. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]
The clays that are long in swerving, and little subject to
weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*
- TO SWERVE. *v. n.* [swerven, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. To wander; to rove.
A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did swerve. *Sidney.*
The swerving vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any
swerving observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*
Howsoever these swervings are now and then incident into
the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of
nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth;
but those things which nature worketh are wrought either al-
ways, or for the most part after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
- The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I swerve
not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*
Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,
Therof most worthy, were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye swerve,
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakespeare.*
There is a protection very just which princes owe to their
servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon
extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they
swerve from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*
Till then his majesty had not in the least swerved from that
act of parliament. *Clarendon.*
Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and swerving
in the creature without the sin of man would immediately
follow. *Hatwell on Providence.*